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1. How do you say “Goodbye” in your country?

In Chinese there are several parting greetings; however, there is one universal phrase that can be used for almost every situation. This universal phrase is Zài jiàn (See you again.). Literally this phrase means, "Again meet."

2. Are there different ways of saying “Goodbye”? Why?

Yes, because you can say good night, see you again, see you tomorrow, just see you, or see you at a certain time.

3. What are some of the other ways of saying “Goodbye”? Indicate when and for whom they should be used:

“Zài jiàn” means see you later. “Míngtiān jiàn” means see you tomorrow. “Wǎn ān” means good night.

1. What are examples of different situations for saying “I’m sorry!” in your host culture?

Chinese people often say “I’m sorry” in the same situations as Americans.

Some Chinese people will say "I'm sorry." or "Excuse me." in English when squeezing past you on a crowded bus. Other times they will say sorry are if something sad has happened to someone or if you have forgotten something or done something inappropriate.

2. What do you say if you do something awkward, like bump into someone?

Bùhǎo yìsī is what you say when you bump into someone.

3. What do you say if something sad has happened to someone?

"Duì bùqǐ." is what you say if something sad has happened to someone.

4. What do you say if you’ve forgotten something or done/said something inappropriate?

"Duì bùqǐ." or "Bùhǎo yìsī." is what you say in this situation.

What kinds of response(s) could you expect to hear from the person you’ve offended in each situation (if mentioned in your language lesson)? Write their response in (parentheses) beside each version of “I’m sorry!”

How you respond when someone says to you "I'm sorry." is most commonly a very casual "Méi wèntí." This literally means "no problem."